

## Indian Chieftain.

Published Thursday by  
THE CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

H. M. HARRIS, Editor.  
M. E. MILFORD, Manager.  
VINITA, IND. TER., NOV. 30, 1893.

TO-DAY is Thanksgiving Day; not made so by law, but by custom, and by proclamation. This beautiful custom was originally suggested by the Hebrew feast of tabernacles or "feast of ingathering at the end of the year." Thanksgiving days were early appointed in the New England colonies. Occasional thanksgiving days were set apart by the English governors of New York and during the revolution thanksgiving day came to be a national institution, being annually recommended by congress. During the great civil war President Lincoln issued a national proclamation of the annual thanksgiving day in 1863 and 1864. Since that time a proclamation has been issued annually by the president and custom has finally fixed the time for the last Thursday in November. The fat turkey gobble has come to be very happily associated with this national holiday; indeed it could scarcely be observed without its assistance.

W. A. PHILLIPS was seen at Ft. Gibson this week and stated that he had a proposition to make for the purchase of the bonds which he thought would be acceptable.

A JURY of "the vicinage" in Commissioner Crooks' court at this place last Monday arrived at a verdict by tossing dollars. Neither of the grangers whose case was thus settled are satisfied with the settlement and the case will be appealed to the Muskogee court.

The legislative branch of this government has been in the hands of the National party something like one month and the changes that have taken place are more satisfactory than numerous. Unfortunately the changes most needed cannot be made for two years longer.

The first issue of the South McAlester Capital reached us last week and is a neat and new sheet. W. G. D. Hinds, who is editor and publisher, is an old time friend of the editor of this paper, and THE CHIEFTAIN takes special pleasure in commending Brother Hinds to the people of the territory as a capable and conscientious gentleman.

ONE of the hardest jobs the present council will have (if it undertakes it) will be to convince the people of this nation that the bonds can't be sold and that the matter will have to be deferred indefinitely. There is entirely too much mystery connected with this bond business. Why not openly place the bonds on the market and let somebody buy them. If nobody wants to buy the whole amount, place them in the hands of the people to whom they rightfully belong. This business is getting extremely monotonous and the citizens are growing restless.

A GENERAL murmur is heard all along the line against Senator Sanders' proposed hay law. The question now is, Shall one of the legitimate industries of the country be crushed out of existence for the benefit of a few large cattle owners? The hay business, properly managed, would afford considerable revenue to the nation, besides furnishing employment to hundreds of men who otherwise would be compelled to remain idle during a great portion of the summer and fall. The towns along the railroads would also suffer a very great diminution of trade derived from this industry.

THE COMMISSION COMING. The commission appointed by the president some time ago to treat with the five tribes, headed by ex-Senator Dawes, has been notified to meet at the interior department next Monday to receive instructions. The instructions are already prepared and first direct the commission to treat with the chiefs of the five nations and then lay their propositions before the councils. The first proposition will be that each Indian citizen take 160 acres in severalty and that the surplus be sold to the United States. Should this proposition be rejected, then the plan will be presented allowing the Indians to divide all their land among themselves and, doing away with all tribal government, become part of Oklahoma. This commission, if we are not misinformed, has almost unlimited power. It may go so far as to survey and sectionize the country in case the Indians agree to it. The Cherokee nation will doubtless first be visited, probably early in December.

## THE REAL SITUATION.

THE CHIEFTAIN desires once more to call the attention of the national council and of the country at large to the fact that most of the evils complained of here relative to our little government are caused by our communal system of holding land and money, and that the one and only specific allotment of lands and individual titles to the same. The first and probably the greatest obstacle in the way of our system is, that we are the constant prey of outside influences. We live in the midst of, and are part of a great republican government that is operated and exists solely on the plan of individual rights to soil and personal property. Our system may or may not be the correct one; it is at variance with that with which we are surrounded. The key-note to American pride, and citizenship is the recognized power of individual liberty. If the United States had attempted, after she had secured her independence, to have maintained her government under a communal system, she would have gone down in anarchy and chaos in ten years. The stability and character of any government may be measured by the number and permanency of its homes. The kind of homes that make strong and invincible governments are not built in common, but on individual possessions. Abraham pitched his tents "toward the valley of the Jordan" because he could call the land in that direction his own, and Lot had gone with his flocks and herds in another direction. There is something in the human makeup that craves ownership, and the title to the home should be in the possession of those who occupy it. Again, holding land in common encourages and develops a disposition in many to monopolize. There are people in this nation who are so grasping and so eager to get all the land they can that they have actually lost sight of other people's rights altogether. There are men here who are occupying as much land and getting as many privileges as a hundred citizens are entitled to, and nothing short of a decree of the highest court accessible will ever induce them to let go and disgorge, and recognize the rights of others. Our system breeds, and multiplies, and builds up just such characters. If the rising generation of Cherokee citizens—our boys and girls—ever get homes in a land in which they are equally interested they will have to go to the courts and contend for them, for the land is surely and rapidly passing into the hands of a few people.

It has been argued that allotment is a white man scheme for robbing the Indian and forcing upon him a system of government to which he is unused and of which he is totally ignorant. To this we reply: This nation is Anglo-Saxon by a large majority. The most of its blood is Anglo-Saxon. Its laws are clean-cut, Anglo-Saxon English. Its politics and its politicians are Anglo-Saxon after the strictest sect and we have a Talleyrand in almost every neighborhood. Therefore if it is a white man scheme it has white men to cope with; it would be "diamond cut diamond."

And yet again: We have intruders here by the thousand, people whom we do not recognize as having rights, people whom we know have no rights in the country, and we have just traded six and one-half million acres of land to the general government and the chief stipulation is the removal of a part of these intruders from the country, that we may get possession of our home tract.

Why are these intruders here? Why have these people come in here and settled or squatted on our land—land that we persuaded ourselves we were holding in reserve for our children?

They are here because we have induced them to come; induced them by leaving our estate undivided; induced them by admitting some of them to citizenship for money; induced them by sending our attorneys into the states to hunt them up and persuade them to come in and claim rights here, whether they had any or not. The desire for acquiring something for nothing is very strong in the human makeup. The bare possibility of getting a slice of the Indian's land has caused many a man to perjure himself, and spoil his chances in this world and in the next. But just as long as there is a foot of "public domain" undivided there will be no check to all this train of evils. Our only remedy lies in the speedy allotment of all our land equally among all our citizens. Any other measure will be puerile and temporary and will afford little or no relief. As to the real Indian—the fullblood, the "poor lo" upon whom so much sentiment has been wasted, about and around whom so many romances have been woven and over whose doom so

many tears have been shed—why, he simply "aint in it." His mixed blood brothers have taken the burden of government to a great extent off his shoulders; they have very generously relieved him of the trouble and anxiety of spending large sums of money that have from time to time been paid over to them as his guardians and benefactors. And now they have gone in nobly to occupy his land for him, which latter job is nearly complete, and if they can persuade him to hold it in common a little longer the land question will be forever settled.

When Uncle Sam's commissioners come down here to pry into the affairs of this Cherokee nation they must be met at the very threshold of Indian autonomy and shown its beauties and its benefits. All the old and solemn treaty stipulations must be scraped up and memorized and rehearsed for the edification of the commission. The thrifty and prosperous fullblood must be extolled to the skies, but on no account be seen. His well filled larder and bursting granary will be mentioned but not shown. The real Indian is a great success but must be viewed from afar. His fortune is made and his future is safe but he must not be touched for he has "not yet ascended to his father." If the commission is wise it will go and view Mr. Indian on his native heath. It will find out for itself that he is as poor as he can ever get in this world, and that he needs and deserves better treatment at the hands of the United States. As a ward and a minor heir his interests have been sadly neglected, and that now in his extremity he should have the protection and assistance guaranteed to the humblest citizen. He should simply have his own, and be protected in the peaceful ownership of it.

## THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Work Out of Proportion to the Cost.

TABLEQUAH, Nov. 29, 1893. Our letter this week must necessarily be short as nothing unusual, or startling, or sensational has occurred. However, both houses seem to be busy enough. Bills of more or less importance are being introduced daily, but up to the present the greater number have failed of passage in one or both houses.

Ed Sanders' hay bill suffered defeat, as did Judge Benges' judiciary bill and Mr. Gunter's bill to prevent the promiscuous carrying of fire arms at elections, courts, etc.

The bond delegation reported last week to the principal chief, and the Chief transmitted same to council accompanied by a short special message.

Thursday of last week Senator G. W. Benge introduced a bill changing the time of holding courts in northern and middle districts. The bill does not, however, change the time in Delaware and Cooweescoowee. It is considered a good measure and will pass in some form. The new stewards for the male and the female seminaries were elected some days ago. M. R. Brown of the male seminary and Walter Fields of the female seminary. A bill passed the senate incorporating the town of Nowata. Senator G. W. Benge has a bill before the senate now, for realizing the cash for the bonds. It provides for a new delegation to negotiate a loan from congress, and the prompt payment of the money to the people, per capita.

Jim Woodall has been heard from again. This time his heart has softened somewhat toward white people. He now proposes to take them in on probation for the term of two years; if at the end of two years they are found to be all right, the principal chief may admit them on the payment of \$300 into the national treasury. How, or upon what basis Mr. Woodall makes his estimate of a Cherokee wife or husband is not set forth in the bill. Council jumped on this measure and defeated it in great shape, the vote standing three to one against it.

Last week when the delegation bill was up it was modestly hinted that Mr. Stapler and Hoodie would make a good bond delegation. From the way the senators smiled it must have been a joke. However, Mr. Stapler is a good financier and would be a very serviceable delegate. As to Bell, the National party don't owe him any favors and have a number of able men in their own ranks. Senator Wolfe, R. B. Ross or one of the Benges will go to Washington, judging from present indications.

Much confidence is expressed in the ability of the senate as well as the house, but more especially the former, to cope with the questions of the day, and it is believed that whatever is done will be done right and merit the approval of the country at large. One must be present to appreciate the difficulties in the way of legislation; it is easier to talk than to do.

THESE may be members in the lower house of council that couldn't "draw a bill," but there are few in that body who couldn't draw a very fine bead on a squirrel with an old fashioned rifle.

## AN ACT, In Relation to the Primary Schools.

Following is the draft of a bill proposed by Prof. J. W. Duncan: Be it enacted by the national council, that in order to make a more equal and just distribution of the school funds, and to place the means of an education within reach of a larger number of Cherokee children, after the close of the present term there be and is hereby established a number of schools not to exceed one hundred and fifty, which shall consist of two terms of three months each; the fall term to begin on the fourth Monday in September and continue twelve weeks; the spring term to begin on the first Monday in March and continue twelve weeks.

Sec. 2. The board of education shall hold semiannual examinations, of teachers, the winter examinations to be held in each of their respective educational districts, and the summer examination at Tablequah during the institute, and shall issue first, second and third grade certificates to those only who are competent intellectually and morally to teach, the first grade certificate to be issued for three years, the second for two and the third for one year.

Sec. 3. The citizen patrons of each school shall at the close of the spring term elect a Board of directors consisting of three members, citizens of the Cherokee nation, one to be elected for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and one every year after as the successive terms expire. The board of directors shall have the right to elect their teachers who must first hold an unexpired certificate from the board of education. They should also have the right to discharge their teacher at any time during the term for a neglect of duty or for intemperance, immoral or other unbecoming conduct, and to employ another.

Sec. 4. Where the schools are not crowded with Cherokee children, if directors so desire, the children of noncitizens legally residing in the Cherokee nation may be allowed to attend the primary schools; provided that they pay to the teacher the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month and furnish their own books, which must always be of the same series as those used by the nation, provided also, that the board of directors at any time and for any cause whatever that they may deem expedient shall have the right to stop any noncitizen from attending the school.

Sec. 5. The teachers to be paid as follows: Those holding first grade certificates thirty-five dollars per month, the second grade thirty and the third grade twenty-five dollars. They shall also receive the tuition paid by the noncitizen children, provided that the principal teachers in the towns of Tablequah, Vinita, Ft. Gibson, Claremore, Nowata and Affton, if the board of education deem it necessary to have a principal teacher at any or all of these towns, shall be paid fifty dollars per month and one half of that paid by the noncitizens, the assistant teacher or teachers receiving the remainder together with the amount that their certificate entitles them to draw from the nation.

## Notice of Acceptance.

VINITA, I. T., Nov. 28, '93. To the electors of Vinita: Gentlemen, I want to say to the good citizens, after thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me in nominating me for the office of mayor of your city, that I don't want to be considered too wet or too dry, but that I am a firm believer in temperance in all things, and should I be elected I will serve you with honesty of purpose and to what I consider your best interest in every respect. To this policy I shall adhere regardless of any partisan or personal considerations. Hoping to have your support on the 4th of Dec., I remain yours, very respectfully, W. P. HENDERSON.

## The Globe-Democrat Free.

Any reader of this paper can get The St. Louis Globe-Democrat free. Read the offer, on another page, and take advantage of it at once. The Weekly Globe-Democrat is now issued in Semi-Weekly sections, eight pages each Tuesday and Friday, sixteen pages every week, making it practically a Semi-Weekly paper, yet the price remains only one dollar a year. In politics, it is strictly Republican, but it gives all the news, and is absolutely indispensable to the farmer, merchant, or professional man who has not the time to read a large daily paper, and yet desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted. Sample copies will be sent free on application to Globe Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## GREAT Clearance Sale!

MRS. WM. CHOUTEAU

Is offering Fine Millinery at greatly reduced prices. Come in to select from her NEW STOCK of goods. Imposing exhibit of

TRIMMED MILLINERY.  
Lovely Trimmed Hats, your Choice for \$5.00, 7.50, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Pattern Hats \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10

We have the largest stock and the greatest assortment of

Untrimmed Hats

To be found in any house in the west and our values can't be even approached.

Mrs. Wm. Chouteau.

BADGETT'S

BADGETT'S

## TERMS NET CASH

NO DISCOUNT.

### These Prices Are for One Week Only!

That is the way our invoice of last week's purchases reads. We never knew a little money to go so far in buying Dry Goods and what is most interesting to the average consumer is, the reductions are principally on staple Dry Goods. Now to stimulate trade we are going to offer consumers of Dry Goods every concession we got on our recent purchases and in addition to these we are going to make

## LIBERAL "CUTS"

On our own accounts. For example we sell LL Muslin at 5c per yard—1 yard or 1,000. Anyone knows that LL Muslin has always sold at 7 to 7½c per yard.

We do not stop with muslin, as the following list will prove:

Full Standard Prints 5c pr yd.  
Apron Gingham 3 1-2 to 7 1-2.  
Best Feather Ticking at 15 cents.  
Good Cotton Jeans, 12 1-2 cents.

We have many other items that you can better appreciate by inspecting. We have purchased at low prices a large stock of

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

Consisting of TOILET SETS, MANACURE SETS, WORK BOXES, ALBUMS, Etc.

We make a specialty of Kidbody Bisque Dolls at about half what you had expected to pay.

Be sure to see our line of Holiday goods before making your selections. We will save you money on every purchase.

## W. R. BADGETT.

These Prices for One Week Only.

BADGETT'S

BADGETT'S

## Holiday Goods

f Every Description,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## S. J. BURNS

Has the largest assortment of

Dolls, Vases,  
Fancy Lamps  
and Glassware,  
Toys, Notions,  
Candies, Nuts,  
Fine Fruits,

And all goods of this character to be found the Indian Territory.

Will make it an object for country merchants to select their holiday goods from this stock.

Is supplied with  
Restaurant *French Oysters*  
Celery and other delicacies.

## WHERE

To buy Groceries and Provisions is a question that presents itself to every family in the country.

## A. B. NICHOLS'

Near the meat markets, is the best place in Vinita. 'Gus' is determined to please in every respect.

## Country Produce

He makes it a point to keep at all times.  
A nice assortment of

## WALL PAPER

Will be found at this house with prices in keeping with the times.

KATT'S NEW WINTER SCHEDULE.

No. 3 leaves Chicago at 6:10 p. m., St. Louis at 7:10 p. m., Kansas City 10:10 a. m., Vinita at 11:10 a. m., arrives at Vinita 10:40 a. m. and at Tablequah 11:05 p. m.

No. 1 leaves St. Louis 7:40 a. m., Hannibal 11:20 p. m., Kansas City 5:30 p. m., Vinita at 6:30 p. m., arrives at Vinita 10:55 a. m. and at Tablequah 11:05 p. m.

No. 2 leaves Vinita 6:30 p. m., San Antonio 8:30 p. m., arrives at Vinita 11:20 p. m., St. Louis 1:10 p. m., and Kansas City 6:30 a. m.

No. 4 leaves Kansas City 6:15 a. m., Vinita at 7:15 a. m., arrives at Vinita 10:55 a. m. and at Tablequah 11:05 p. m.

Through Wagner sleepers between Vinita and Chicago, and Vinita and St. Louis, on trains Nos. 1 and 2.

Through Wagner sleepers between Vinita and St. Louis on Kansas City and San Antonio, on trains Nos. 1 and 2.

Free reclining chair cars on all trains.

## For Anything in Leather

GO TO LEE BARRETT'S.

Makes a Specialty of the

Saddles

FROM \$4 to 65.



SPOONER PAT. COLLAR

Harness

FROM \$5 to 30.

Cowboy Boots to Order.

## STRIP NEWS

IS ENCOURAGING!  
Now is the time to

## INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

—Go to—  
J. T. RATCLIFF,

Office at Skinner & Ratcliff's Vinita, Ind. Ter.

## T. F. THOMPSON,

Keeps a General Provision Store,

Feed and Produce Exchange,

All Kinds of country Produce Bought and Sold

CALL AT THE NEW ROCK STORE.

BUY NO

# STOVES

COOKING. HEATING.

WOOD OR COAL

Until you have examined styles and prices of

## W. W. MILLER,

The Vinita Hardware Man.

Largest Line of FURNITURE IN VINITA.

## Lumber! Lumber!

Vinita, Indian Territory.

A complete stock of Builders' Material, Cement, Lime, Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Mixed Paints, Wall Paper, Etc.

Yellow Pine Finishing Lumber and Cypress Shingles a Specialty

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Terms: CASH. W. L. TROTT.

## Fish & Keck Co

(INCORPORATED)

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

FREE! FREE! FREE! FREE!

St. Louis Globe - Democrat,

Eight Pages each Tuesday and Friday, Sixteen Pages every week.

A Great Semi-Weekly Paper! Only One Dollar a Year!

Any reader of this paper can get it free by securing a club of three subscribers and forwarding their names, ON THIS BLANK, with THREE DOLLARS.

To GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice or Express Money Order, or Registered Letter. Sample copies will be sent free on application.

ORDER BLANK.

To GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.: Herewith find \$3.00, and the names of three subscribers on blank clipped from THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN, published at Vinita, Ind. Ter. Please send the TUESDAY AND FRIDAY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT for one year to me and to each of the subscribers named.

Name of sender.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Name of Subscribers..... Postoffice..... State.....

1.....  
2.....  
3.....

Write for Price List.

Vinita Nurseries,

Vinita, I. T.

## Ray Furs.

Highest prices paid. Send for price current The A. E. Burkhardt Co., Exporters and Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.